1 2	3	4	
24. Tamil Nadu	8682	1380	35
25. Tripura	539	73	9
26. Uttaranchal	1525	229	36
27. Uttar Pradesh	18577	3640	294
28. West Bengal	10356	1173	95
29. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	107	20	4
30. Chandigarh	13	0	1
31. Dadra& Nagar Haveli	38	6	1
32. Daman & Diu	21	3	1
33. Delhi	42	8	0
34. Lakshadweep	14	4	3
'35. Pondicherry	75	39	4
ALL INDIA	142655	23109	3222

Note: Figures are provisional.

Illegal organ trading

675. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of organ trading continue in the country unchecked, despite the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, banning it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any study to identify the discrepancies in the implementation of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/ proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some incidents of alleged illegal transplant of kidneys have come to the notice of Government of India. The Government of India do not maintain details of such incidents. Information supplied by various States during the last two years regarding such incidents are enclosed as statement. (See below)

(c) to (e) A Review Committee was constituted as per the Delhi High Court Judgement dated 6.9.2004 in W.P. No. 813/2004 to review the provision of the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 and the Transplantation of Human Organ Rules, 1995. The final report of the Committee has been received by the Government. The synopsis of the recommendations made by Review Committee are broadly as under:—

(i) It may be mandatory that all cases of near relative donor also be routed through authorization committee.

(ii) Guidelines for working of authorization committee have been laid down.

(iii) Testing to establish genetic relationship and histocompability should be done in the laboratories approved by Directorate of Health Services.

(iv) ORBO activities should be expanded.

(v) A national organ transplant programme with special emphasis on cadaver donations be promoted.

(vi) Every hospital should make it mandatory for ICU/treating medical staff to make requests to relative of brain dead patient for organ donation and should report all brain dead potential donor to ORBO.

(vii) There should be incentives for the family for Cadaver Organ Donor.

(viii) Simplification of Rules for procedure have been suggested.

The Government is examining the Report of the Review Committee for implementation in phases.

Statement

Details of cases of illegal Kidney and other organ transplantations in various Government/Private Hospitals reported during the last two years received from various states/UTs

SI. No	Name of State/ Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	Govt, of Chhattisgarh have informed that no case of illegal transplant of kidney in Government and private hospital has come to light during 2004.
5.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi Police has registered six FIRs in respect of illegal kidney transplantations in Research and Referral Hospital, New Delhi, Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi and Kakkar Hospital, Amritsar. As a result, ten people were arrested by the Delhi Police. The Commissioner, Delhi Police has informed on 31.07.2005 that the cases included in the five out of the six FIRs are currently under investigation. The case included in the sixth FIR (No. 186 dated 23.03.2004) has been filed as untraced for want of evidence.
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	Nil
8.	Haryana	Nil
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
10.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed

1	2	3
		that in January 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai has been prosecuted for the charges of cheating and forgery that deal with illegal trafficking of human organs. The matter was sub-judice as on 3.12.2004
11.	Manipur	Nil
12.	Mizoram	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	Nil
14.	Nagaland	Nil
15.	Pondicherry	Nil
16.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no large scale exploitation of the poor in the name of organ transplant in the state.
17.	Sikkim	Nil
18.	Tamil Nadu	Govt, of Tamil Nadu have informed that no case of illegal transplant of kidney in Government and private hospital has come to light during 2004.
19.	Tripura	Nil
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that no case of illegal transplant of kidney in Government and private hospitals have come to light between 1.1.2004 and 30.11.2004

1	2	3
21.	West Bengal	Govt, of West Bengal have informed that no case of illegal transplant of kidney in Government and private hospitals has come to light during 2004.
22.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil
23.	Chandigarh	Nil
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
25.	Daman and Diu	Nil
26.	Lakshadweep	Nil

Iron and Iodine deficiencies

676. SHRIMATIPREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 million people in the country suffer from Iron deficiency as compared to about 170 million people with iodine related problems;

(b) whether Government propose to popularize double fortified salt containing both iron and iodine; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKALAKSHMI): (a) to (c)AII India level data available from National Family Health Survey [NFHS], 2 [2000] for children in the age group 6 months to 35 months indicate overall prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia as 74.3%. As per NFHS data iron deficiency anaemia among adolescent girls was about 52% ICMR multicentre study [2001] shows overall prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among pregnant women at about 85%. Thus iron deficiency is fairly widespread in the country.

As for Iodine Deficiency Disorders [IDD], Surveys conducted by Directorate General of Health Services, State Health Directorates, Indian